FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Britain, France agreed to leave Egypt; U.S. increased oil shipments to Europe, warned against Mid-East aggression from Syria.

Hungarians continued anti-Red activity; UN set 3-day deadline for Hungarian Govt.'s accepance of observation mission; U.S. acted to admit more refugees.

French Govt. reaffirmed policy of force in Algeria.

Cuban Govt. defeated rebels.

United States

Anti-dock strike injunction extended to 80 days.

Clinton, Tenn. school desegregation strife referred to U.S. Govt.

LeMay renewed warning against Soviet air gains.

Hard-coal miners granted raise.

Derthick named Education Comm.

Patterson won heavyweight boxing title.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Allies to Leave Suez

U.S. Sends Oil, Warns Syria

Britain & France bowed to UN, diplomatic & economic pressures Dec. 3 and pledged complete withdrawal immediately of their troops from Egypt.

The U.S., acting on assurances of the British-French evacuation, moved Nov. 30 to begin the shipment of oil to Europe. To counter Soviet Mid-East policy, the U.S. Nov. 28-29 expressed concern over reports of a Syrian arms buildup & warned against an attack on the Baghdad Pact area.

Britain, France Announce Move

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons in London Dec. 3 that Britain & France would withdraw from the Suez Canal Zone "without delay." Speaking before glum Conservatives & jeering Laborites, Lloyd claimed that Britain's objectives in Egypt—to halt Israeli-Egyptian warfare & expose Soviet penetration in the Mid-East — had "been achieved." Lloyd said that the withdrawal would follow a timetable to be negotiated by Anglo-French & UNEF commanders. [See p. 393E1]

Lloyd indicated that in return for the Anglo-French withdrawal, Britain expected the UN to press for immediate reopening of the Suez Canal & negotiation of a Suez settlement on the basis of the "6 principles" approved by the UN Security Council Oct. 13 [see p. 337B1-D3]. Lloyd proposed that the stationing of UNEF troops between Israel & Egypt be followed by renewed efforts for a general Arab-Israeli settlement. He urged that Israel withdraw from the disputed Gaza Strip & leave the area under UN control. [See p. 373C2]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau revealed the withdrawal decision to a silent Natl. Assembly in Paris Dec. 3. French informants said Dec. 3 that Britain & France had agreed to complete the major evacuation by Dec. 20. Announcement of the withdrawal decision, apparently known in U.S. Govt. circles Nov. 28-29 [see p. 402D1], was said to have been delayed to permit talks between Lord Privy Seal Richard A. Butler & Pineau in London Nov. 30. Lloyd had told Commons Nov. 29 that any withdrawal would be "phased" to coincide with the buildup of the UNEF in Egypt.

U.S. Leaders Praise Action

The U.S. State Dept. Dec. 3 "welcomed" the Anglo-French pledge to withdraw from Egypt. A statement issued with the approval of Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles said that the move would "strengthen the capacity of the UN" to deal with "still unfinished" Middle Eastern problems. The U.S. promised to continue support for the UNEF & aid in settlement of "other persistent conflicts which have plagued the Middle East." The statement stressed that reopening of the Suez Canal was "imperative" to nations which "depend heavily on its reliable operation." [See p. 393G2-C3]

Israelis Continue Withdrawals

The Israeli Army reported Dec. 2 that its troops had been withdrawn to positions more than 30 mi. east of the Suez Canal. Israel announced recall of a 3d brigade from Egypt Dec. 1. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir said on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* Dec. 2 that Israel was negotiating with the UN on withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. She proposed that the Sinai Peninsula be made an Israeli-Egyptian "buffer zone." [See p. 393B2]

UN Plans Patrol of Suez

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Dec. 3 ordered UN Emergency Force troops readied to replace Anglo-French units in Egypt "by the middle of December." Hammarskjöld instructed Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UNEF cmndr., to get in "immediate touch" with Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, Anglo-French cmndr., & work out "arrangements for the complete withdrawal of Anglo-French forces without delay." Hammarskjöld said Nov. 28 that the UNEF would be "an organized military force" with 4,100 men in Egypt "within a fortnight." [See p. 394A-E3]

UNEF Assumes Truce Posts

UNEF detachments made these moves in taking up peace-patrol duties in the Suez Canal area:

● Danish UNEF units took over British positions near El Cap on the Suez Canal Nov. 30. The 200 infantrymen marked off & patrolled a UN truce zone 500 yds. wide & 1,000 yds. deep before their replacement by Indian troops on Dec. 2. Egyptian troops refused to yield their El Cap positions to the UNEF Nov. 30.

● A mixed Scandinavian UNEF battalion began jeep patrols in a limited area of Port Said Dec. 3. The UN force, which had arrived in Port Said Nov. 21 & remained in its barracks, was reported in control of 1/5 of the city Dec. 3-4. [See p. 394D3]

● A Yugoslav armored car battalion crossed the Suez Canal into the Sinai Peninsula Dec. 3 to occupy territory evacuated by Israeli troops. The 721 Yugoslavs had landed in Port Said Nov. 29 & begun patrols in the El Qantara-Ismailia sector.

Permanent UN Force Urged

Pakistani Forgn. Min. Firoz Khan Noon urged Nov. 29 in the UN Gen. Assembly in New York that the UNEF form the nucleus of a permanent UN police force. Noon said that a permanent force should be recruited by the UN & kept under UN command "in various strategic areas of the world." U.S. delegate-to-UN Paul G. Hoffman had urged formation of a permanent UN force in a New York speech Nov. 28.

Swedish Forgn. Min. Osten Unden warned the Gen. Assembly Nov. 29 against use of the UNEF to impose a Suez solution on Egypt. [See p. 363F3]

Allies Seek Renewed Unity

The Anglo-French decision to break off its Suez occupation followed a series of steps taken Nov. 28-Dec. 4 by British, French & American leaders to realign their Middle Eastern policies & mend the foreign policy breach among the Western Big 3. These actions followed Pres. Eisenhower's reaffirmation of basic Western unity Nov. 27. [See p. 394C-D1]

British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd said in

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London Nov. 28 that "we [the U.S. & Britain] have got to get our policies in the Middle East more closely aligned." Lloyd, arriving home from the UN Gen. Assembly in New York, conceded that there were "acute differences" between Britain & the U.S. but said he saw "no reason why it should damage the Anglo-American alliance for any length of time." 25 Conservative members of the House of Commons signed a motion Nov. 28 welcoming Pres. Eisenhower's support of "bonds which have for so long joined our nations" [see p. 393D-F3]. French Amb.-to-U.S. Hervé Alphand conceded Nov. 29 that "temporary" disagreements existed between France & the U.S., but he asserted that the Franco-American alliance had remained the "foundation of both our foreign policies." [See p. 393G3]

U.S. State Secy. Dulles, en route to Washington after convalescence in Key West, Fla., from an operation [see p. 385B2], met with Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 2 in Augusta, Ga. and reported: "The general impression which both the President & I have is that the prospects of peace are now reasonably good" in the Middle East. Dulles admitted that the U.S. faced the problem of "recreating understanding" with Britain & France. He said that all efforts would be devoted to overcoming "strain" between NATO members by advancing NATO political coordination. [See p. 149B1]

U.S. Sends Oil to Europe

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 30 ordered activation of U.S. plans to ship Europe 500,000 bbl. of Western Hemisphere oil daily. ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming was authorized to consult with the Interior Dept. on the oil aid program. Flemming met Dec. 3 with a Mid-East Emergency Com. set up to coordinate efforts of the Govt. & 15 major U.S. oil companies. The U.S. oil program was expected to boost Western Hemisphere production by 850,000 bbl. daily—500,000 for shipment to Europe & 350,000 to replace normal U.S. oil imports from the Middle East. [See p. 387E-G1]

(According to Washington dispatches Nov. 30: Europe normally consumed 2.5-3 million bbl. of oil daily. Europe currently was receiving 300,000 bbl. daily from the U.S. under private contract, 500,000 bbl. daily from other Western Hemisphere sources, 320,000 bbl. daily from the Mid-East [through the sole operating pipeline, from Saudi Arabia to Lebanon] & small amounts from the USSR & Soviet satellite countries. European fields produced 200,000 bbl. daily. The U.S. Govt. program, by adding 200,000 bbl. daily to U.S. shipments, left Europe 25% short of basic oil requirements, even under strict rationing.)

The U.S. Navy Dept. Dec. 2 ordered 30 reserve tankers recommissioned to replace commercial tankers needed for the European oil lift. The Navy previously had activated 15 tankers. The U.S. Maritime Admin. Nov. 16 published bids for sale of 6 tankers from the Maritime Admin. 18-tanker reserve fleet. [See p. 305G3]

U.S. officials said Dec. 1 that the British, French & other European oil purchases would be paid for in gold or dollars. With the exception of Britain & France, most European countries' reserves were termed adequate to support the program. Estimates for one yr. of the oil import program: $350 million for Britain, $80 million for France.

Britain Asks Loan Waiver

British Exchequer Chancellor Harold Macmillan disclosed Dec. 4 that he had asked that the U.S. waive $81.6 million, Canada $22.2 million due in December as interest payments on World War II & postwar loans. Macmillan told Parliament that Britain would make principal payments of $56.2 million to the U.S. & $15.5 million to Canada and pay the U.S. $5 million due under the Marshall Plan.

Dollar Reserves Decline

Macmillan revealed that British gold & dollar reserves had slipped by $279 million in Nov. to $1.965 billion, lowest since Dec. 1952 [see p. 10F3]. He said that Britain had asked permission to draw against the $1.3 billion British quota in the Intl. Monetary Fund and was preparing to use British holdings of $750 million-$1 billion in U.S. securities as collateral for new loans. (Macmillan Nov. 12 had estimated the cost of Britain's military operations in Egypt at $98 million.)

European Fuel Prices Rise

Shortages of oil & coal Nov. 28-Dec. 4 doubled fuel prices & cut European home heating, industrial production & automobile use. The British Fuel & Power Ministry warned Dec. 4 that British fuel reserves were 40% below normal and that U.S. oil aid would not become apparent until early 1957. French oil reserves were reported down 25%-30% Dec. 4. Officials said that French reserves would last 3 mos. if consumption were cut by 30%. [See p. 387C-E1]

French Order More Soviet Oil

The French Commerce & Industry Ministry Nov. 30 accepted offers of increased Soviet oil shipments ranging from 350,000 tons this year to 1.9 million tons in 1959. The Soviet offers had been made in October under an oil pact negotiated in March. France was said Nov. 30 to be scheduled to receive 310,000 tons of Rumanian oil during 1956. The Soviet News agency *Tass* Dec. 1 denounced reports of new Soviet-Western oil deals as "malicious interventions" to "mislead world opinion." Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan had confirmed Nov. 30 that Soviet-French oil talks were under way. [See p. 167D1]

UN Seeks Canal Reopening

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld met Dec. 2 with British & Egyptian UN delegates in an effort to speed reopening of the Suez Canal. A UN Gen. Assembly resolution passed by 65-0 Nov. 24 had instructed Hammarskjöld to arrange for clearance of the waterway. Hammarskjöld Nov. 24 named a 3-man committee on canal clearance problems: technical—U.S. Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler (ret.), engineering consultant to the World Bank; financial—John. J. McCloy, bd. chrmn. of the Chase Manhattan Bank & ex-High Comm. for Germany; UN aid — South African Col. Alfred George Katzin, Dep. UN Undersecy. [See p. 387B1]

Port Said dispatches indicated Nov. 28 that Anglo-French salvage crews had cleared a channel that would permit 10,000-ton vessels to use the canal as far as the British lines at El Cap. Egypt Dec. 1 contracted for reconstruction of the destroyed El Ferdan railway bridge & announced that the canal's southern port of Suez had been opened. [See p. 375C3]

The British Admiralty charged Dec. 3 that inspection of the canal showed 49 vessels & bridges sunk in the waterway, with 11 sunken vessels blocking the main channel. French UN spokesmen demanded Nov. 19 that Egypt pay for the removal of 35 ships & 2 bridges sunk in the canal as "acts of sabotage." Cost of clearing the canal was estimated Nov. 22 at $40 million. [See p. 375B3]

Egyptians Claim Victory

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser claimed Dec. 4 that Egypt had "won the battle" against Britain, France & Israel by "foiling the enemy's plans" & successfully withdrawing 6 Egyptian divisions from the Sinai Peninsula. Nasser, writing in the Cairo weekly *Akhir Saar*, admitted the loss of only 30 tanks & 50 armored cars to Israel. [See pp. 375C3-376B1]

Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Egyptian Army Cmndr.-in-Chief, said Nov. 30 in a Cairo broadcast that only British-French intervention in Egypt had prevented other Arab states from joining Egypt against Israel. Amer said that Egypt had ordered intervention Oct. 29 by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria & Yemen, but had cancelled the order Oct. 30 when "it became obvious" that the "main battle" was against Britain & France. [See p. 376B1]

Egyptian Arrests Protested

The French Forgn. Ministry Nov. 30 charged Egypt with maltreatment of arrested French citizens. Small groups of French, British & other foreign residents of Egypt landed in Europe Nov. 28-Dec. 2. French Forgn. Min. Pineau told the Cabt. in Paris Nov. 28 that Egypt apparently had halted the mass expulsion of British & French citizens but was keeping them under surveillance. [See p. 394A2]

The American Jewish Com. said Nov. 28 that at least 1,000 Egyptian,

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foreign & stateless Jews had been imprisoned in Egypt. AJC European Dir. Zacharia Shuster said that hundreds had had property sequestered & others given individual orders to leave the country. (Israeli sources said Dec. 4 that 1,200 Egyptian Jews already had fled to Europe & Israel.) Shuster estimated that there were 45,000 Jews in Egypt, including 15,000 Egyptian citizens, 10,000-15,000 stateless, the rest foreign. [See p. 394A1]

Egyptian Interior Min. Zakaria Mohy Eldin said Dec. 3 that 288 Jews (157 stateless) were under detention "for reasons of security." Egyptian sources estimated Dec. 3 that 500 Jews had left Egypt. The Intl. Red Cross began relief work among Jews in Egypt Nov. 28.

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion charged Nov. 28 that a "reign of terror" had been imposed on Egypt's Jews. A motion adopted by the Israeli Knesset (Parlt.) Nov. 28 called on the UN to "halt the persecution of Jews in Egypt." Ben-Gurion revealed Nov. 28 that Egypt had refused to recognize the Netherlands as protector of Israeli PWs in Egypt. Israel repatriated 27 wounded Egyptian PWs Dec. 3. [See p. 387A1]

Gaza Riot Deaths Estimated

The *N.Y. Times* Dec. 2 reported that UN truce personnel had estimated that 1,250 Arabs were killed in Gaza Strip rioting & unrest after the Israeli occupation Nov. 2-3. The UN observers listed 400-500 killed in Khan Yunis, 700 in Rafah, 30-50 in Gaza. Israeli officials were said to have rejected UN estimates as exaggerated. [See p. 386E3]

U.S. Warns Syria on Arms

The U.S. State Dept. disclosed Nov. 28 that it had expressed "concern" to Syria over "substantial shipments" of Soviet arms to Syria. American Amb.-to-Syria James R. Moose Jr. was said to have established that Russian equipment of "various types" had been sent to Syria. (American sources valued the shipments at $30 million. British informants valued them at $60 million and said they were accompanied by Soviet technicians.)

Syrian Premier Sabri el-Assali denied Nov. 28 that Syria was receiving any Soviet arms. Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar said Nov. 29 that any arms arriving in Syria were in fulfillment of "old contracts." Syrian notes to the U.S. & USSR Nov. 28 explained that "Syria's independent policy" was based on "positive neutrality" & abstention from the "Cold War." [See p. 395A1]

Russian Sees Western Menace

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov charged Nov. 28 that Britain, Israel & France were planning new aggression against Syria, Lebanon & other Mid-Eastern countries. Shepilov, in Copenhagen en route home from the UN, said he had "incontestable information" on the 3 nations' "plans of aggression." [See p. 395D1]

U.S. Supports METO Security

The U.S. served notice Nov. 29 that it would view with "utmost gravity" any threat directed against Baghdad (METO) Pact members Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan & Iran. A statement issued with the approval of Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles reiterated U.S. "support for the collective efforts of these nations to maintain their independence." The statement was said to have been issued in lieu of active U.S. membership in the pact. It avoided mention of Britain, which had been excluded from METO meetings [see p. 376D1]. The State Dept. indicated Dec. 4 that the statement had been drawn to Syria's attention. [See p. 395G1-A2]

Syria Charges Turkish Threat

Syria complained to the UN Dec. 1 that Britain, France, Israel, Turkey & "others" were preparing an armed attack on Syria. A message from Syrian Forgn. Min. el-Bitar to Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld charged that Turkey had made "direct & open threats against the security of Syria." (UN Palestine truce observers Nov. 29 reported no evidence of concentrations on the Israeli side of the Israeli-Syrian border. Hammarskjöld said Dec. 1 that UN inspection of the Syrian side Nov. 27 had shown no military buildup.) [See p. 395D1]

Acting Turkish Forgn. Min. Ethem Menderes arrived in London Nov. 29 for talks with British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd on the Syrian threat to Baghdad (METO) Pact nations. Menderes said Dec. 3 that "complete understanding" had been reached on policy toward Syria. Washington reports Nov. 30 said that the U.S. had warned Iraq & Turkey against any preventive attack on Syria. (American sources also said Nov. 30 that reports of the Syrian buildup had been exaggerated. Western observers reported no signs of heavy Soviet arms or jets in Syria Dec. 1-2.)

Iraq Under Martial Law

Iraqi King Faisal Dec. 1 placed Iraq under martial law & decreed suspension of the Iraqi Parliament for one month. Faisal reportedly acted at the request of Premier Nuri as-Said to prevent the newly-convened Iraqi Parliament from opening a general foreign affairs debate. Faisal said that martial law had been declared to safeguard rear echelons of the Iraqi Army, which still was deployed in Jordan [see p. 376E1]. Imposition of martial law followed conflicting reports Nov. 29-Dec. 2 on rioting & near revolution in Iraq against the regime of Premier as-Said. [See p. 395E-F1]

Jordan Harasses British

The Jordanian Majlis (Parlt.) voted 39-1 (one abstention) Nov. 29 to support Premier Suleiman Nabulsi's plans to abrogate the British-Jordanian mutual defense treaty. Rising anti-British unrest was reported in Jordan Nov. 28-Dec. 2, with the RAF base at Mafraq surrounded by Jordanian tanks, cut off from its local supplies & losing its outer defenses & arms caches to looters. [See p. 395F2]

French to Leave Libya

The French Govt. completed ratification Nov. 29 of a treaty providing for evacuation of French forces from Libya. The treaty, signed Aug. 10, 1955, called for withdrawal by Nov. 30 of 2 French companies from the Fezzan area, which France had occupied in 1943. Libyan Premier Mustafa ben Halim told the opening session of Parlt. Nov. 26 that the Libyan Govt. was seeking a review of the British-Libyan defense treaty. [See p. 267B2]

EAST EUROPE

Hungarians Still Resist Reds

The continuing rebellious spirit of Hungarians under Soviet occupation was signified by a demonstration by women & children Dec. 4 in Heroes Sq., Budapest. About 5,000 women & girls bearing flowers & wearing symbols of mourning, supported by at least 10,000 other demonstrators, went to the square to put flowers on the tomb of the Hungarian Unknown Soldier. Soviet troops were jeered & jostled when they sought to intervene. They agreed after a conference with Hungarian Defense Min. Ferenc Munich to let 5,000 women take flowers to the tomb. Russian troops, aroused by the crowd's verbal abuse, fired a volley over the demonstrators and wounded one woman.

Reports reaching Vienna that the Russians & pro-Soviet Hungarian Communists held little control except in Budapest were confirmed partially Dec. 3 by Istvan Szirmai, press chief of Premier Janos Kadar's Govt. He told correspondents in Budapest that rebel bands were still active in the countryside outside Budapest and that Hungarian coal production still was only 1/3 of normal. Hungarian workers had not responded generally to back-to-work pleas. Guerrillas were said to be most active in the northern province of Miskolc, the southern uranium-mining area near Pecs, the university town of Sarospatak (reported in the hands of student revolutionaries) and the Bakony Forest & Lake Balaton region, where Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly—2d in command to Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter in the October uprising in Budapest—was reported to be leading rebel forces.

Spokesmen for the Budapest Workers Council indicated Nov. 30 that they had made no progress in negotiations with Kadar for the return of ousted Premier Imre Nagy [see p. 395B-G3]. The Kadar Govt. Dec. 1 pleaded for protection of livestock & equipment on collective farms, which it said were being depleted by rebel forays, and reinstated penalties for quitting collective farms [see p. 356G1]. Hungarian Pres. Istvan Dobi broadcast Dec. 2 a plea for the people to end strikes which, he said, would mean "anarchy" if continued. [See p. 395G3-396B1]

The Hungarian Reformed Church (largest Protestant church in the country) announced Nov. 30 that it

had formed a new church administration without "external political influence." In a concession to Hungarian nationalism, the Kadar regime announced Dec. 1 that university students no longer would be compelled to take courses in Soviet Communist Party history. [See p. 377F1]

UN Presses Inspection Demand

A resolution sponsored by 14 countries demanding that the Hungarian Govt. be given a "final chance" to admit UN observers by Dec. 7 was passed, 54-10, by the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Dec. 4. Shortly before the vote was taken, Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told the assembly he had suggested to Hungarian Forgn. Min. Imre Horvath that he (Hammarskjöld) visit Budapest Dec. 16-18, after a preparatory visit to the city by UN Undersecy. Philippe de Seynes. Hammarskjöld said Horvath had relayed the suggestion to Budapest.

The 14-nation resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand & the U.S. The 9 Soviet-bloc nations & Yugoslavia voted against it.

14 abstainers: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen.

During debate on the measure Dec. 3-4, several delegates suggested that the UN resort to sanctions against Hungary if UN observers were not admitted. India favored the sending of observers but held that Hammarskjöld could arrange it during his projected trip to Budapest. (Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament in New Delhi Dec. 3 that the 14-nation resolution was designed to "humiliate" the Hungarian Govt. He said he was not convinced that Russians were deporting Hungarians but that Hungary cast suspicion upon itself by barring UN observers.) [See pp. 396C-E1, 387G3]

U.S. to Admit More Refugees

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 29 appointed Tracy S. Voorhees, 66, New York attorney, Defense Dept. consultant & ex-Army Undersecy, as coordinator of the relief & resettlement program for Hungarian refugees. The President announced Dec. 1 that the U.S. quota for admission of refugees would be increased to 21,500 from the original 5,000 [see p. 377D3], with 6,500 to be admitted under the Refugee Relief Act, 15,000 as "parolees" in the U.S. temporarily.

The number of Hungarians airlifted to the U.S. from Austria during the emergency was increased to 1,058 by Dec. 4 [see p. 396G1]. Despite Soviet efforts to prevent escapes, the total number of refugees from Hungary reached 106,665 Dec. 2, according to Austrian estimates. [See p. 396F1]

UN Hq. in New York appealed to 87 nations Nov. 29 to give the UN $10 million in additional funds for the relief of Hungarian refugees. The American Red Cross launched a drive Dec. 3 to raise a special $5 million Hungarian relief fund. The Natl. Council of Churches appealed Dec. 4 for $2 million in contributions to relief of Hungarian & Mid-Eastern refugees through Church World Service. The Canadian House of Commons appropriated $1 million for Hungarian relief Nov. 29. [See p. 396E1]

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Cultural exchanges with the USSR were suspended by the U.S. State Dept. Dec. 3 in protest against Soviet actions in Hungary. [See p. 377E3] . . . **Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions** (hq. Brussels) called Dec. 1 for its affiliates in 83 nations to sever all relations with Soviet trade unions because of Hungary's "brutal suppression." [See p. 230B1] . . . **Socialist Intl.**, meeting in Copenhagen, adopted a resolution Dec. 1 calling upon Russia to withdraw its forces from all East European countries and asking that Hungary admit 3 Socialist Intl. representatives to "talk to the Hungarian workers." [See p. 183A2] . . . **Radio Free Europe** officials in New York charged Nov. 29 that East German stations had made Hungarian-language broadcasts in the name of RFE during the Hungarian uprising that contained false promises of Western military aid to rebels. (The charge that RFE had "gravely sinned" by causing Hungarians to "believe that Western military aid was coming" was renewed Nov. 29 in Brussels by Anna Kethly, 67, Hungarian Social Dem. Party pres., who was slated to represent the Imre Nagy regime at the UN before it was overthrown.) [See p. 387E3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Algeria. The French Cabt. Nov. 25 voted "unanimous confidence" in Resident Min. for Algeria Robert Lacoste's policies for military suppression of the Algerian rebel movement. A Govt. communiqué said that Lacoste had been given full powers to continue the battle against Algeria's rebels & delay institution of Algerian political reforms. Lacoste reported to the Cabt. Nov. 21 that with the capture of the 5 top rebel leaders & several local chiefs, rebel forces had become increasingly disorganized & less active. [See pp. 356E3, 235C3]

French military authorities said Nov. 26 that 698 Algerian rebels had been killed in the past 3 weeks' guerrilla warfare with French troops. Compilation of Algerian dispatches Nov. 6-26 showed 41 French soldiers, 20 European civilians & 6 Arabs killed during the same period. French officials reported 156 more rebels killed Nov. 27-30. Rebel attacks Nov. 27-30 were said to have killed 21 French soldiers, 4 European civilians & 21 Moslems. An unconfirmed AP dispatch from Algiers reported an additional 87 persons killed in Algeria during a 24-hr. period ending Nov. 30. [See p. 291G2-B3]

Tunisian Premier Habib Bourguiba Nov. 15 appealed for dispatch of UN forces to Algeria to end "butchery not less horrible than the butchery at Budapest." Tunisia Nov. 30 asked U.S. mediation of a French-Tunisian dispute centering on the reported killing of 3 Tunisians Nov. 29 in a clash between French troops & Tunisian civilians in Cape Bon. [See p. 348B3]

Cuba. Army & air forces & police put down an attempted revolt against the regime of Pres. Fulgencio Batista Nov. 30 after 200 armed civilians raided national & maritime police stations in Havana. Insurgents who raided rural guard posts in Oriente Province also were routed. Fidel Castro, ex-Havana U. medical student who together with Dominican Gen. Rafael Trujillo had been accused by Interior Min. Dr. Santiago Rey of leading the revolt, was reported killed Dec. 2. Castro & his younger brother, Raul, had landed from a Mexican yacht that day on the Oriente coast between Niquero & Manzanillo with 40 other exiled revolutionists. The entire force was wiped out by Cuban AF planes & ground troops. Constitutional guarantees were suspended Dec. 1 in 4 of Cuba's 6 provinces. [See p. 370A2; Vol. XV, 178C2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Appointments. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 28 nominated Dr. Lawrence Gridley Derthick (to be 51 Dec. 23), Chattanooga superintendent of schools, to succeed Dr. Samuel M. Brownell as U.S. Comm. of Education [see p. 200E2]. Derthick served in 1948-49 as chief of the Education Branch of the Office of Military Govt. in Bavaria, was pres. of the American Assn. of School Admins. in 1953-54, currently was chairman of the Com. for the Advancement of School Administrators.

Ellsworth Bunker, 62, retiring American Red Cross pres. & ex-Amb. to Argentina & Italy, was appointed Nov. 28 to replace newly-elected Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) as Amb. to India. Bunker, a Democrat, was serving as a delegate to the UN Gen. Assembly. [See p. 379E-F3]

Douglas MacArthur 2d, 47, nephew of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was nominated Dec. 4 to succeed John M. Allison as Amb. to Japan. MacArthur, currently Counselor of the State Dept., had specialized in Western European affairs and had served as an adviser to Gen. Eisenhower in Europe both during World War II & while Mr. Eisenhower headed NATO. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 282G1, 117D1]

Ex-Rep. Jack Z. Anderson (R., Calif.), a $13,975-a-yr. aide to Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, was chosen Nov. 28 as an $18,000-a-yr. administrative assistant to the President for liaison with Congress. He was to specialize in farm legislation. [See Vol. X, p. 366L]

Mr. Eisenhower Nov. 30 reappointed to 6-yr. terms as ICC members (at

$20,000 a yr.) Richard F. Mitchell of Iowa & Lawrence K. Walrath of Florida, both Democrats.

Salk Vaccine. Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom reported to Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 28 that the shortage of Salk anti-polio vaccine had been overcome and that manufacturers had a surplus of 17 million doses. The President, vacationing at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club, urged Americans to get inoculated before the 1957 polio season. [See p. 326A3]

LABOR

Pier Injunction. A temporary injunction that had stopped the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn.'s East Coast dock strike was extended by Fed. Dist. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan in New York Nov. 30 for the full 80 days (until Feb. 12) authorized by the Taft-Hartley law. This was done by an oral decision. In a written order signed Dec. 4, the judge added to the injunction a proviso that any pay raises granted during the 80-day "cooling-off" period would be retroactive to Oct. 1.

Bryan rejected the N.Y. Shipping Assn.'s request that the injunction specifically ban slowdowns, but he said "any concerted attempt at a slowdown would be considered a violation of the order." Shipping officials charged that N.Y. waterfront operations had been disrupted by slowdowns until Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA pres., & other ILA officers had persuaded the longshoremen Dec. 1 to resume normal activity. The union, however, denied that there was any slowdown, and Bryan said he had seen "no evidence" that "concerted" union action had caused slowdowns. [See p. 397C-G1]

Mine Workers. 30,000 members of the United Mine Workers employed in hard-coal mines won daily raises of $1.50-$2 under an agreement signed at the Anthracite Institute hq. in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Nov. 27 by representatives of companies that produce more than ¾ of the U.S.' hard coal. The one-yr. pact also provided vacation & overtime pay improvements. [See p. 334C2]

The AFL-CIO Seafarers' Intl. Union filed unfair labor charges before the NLRB in New York Nov. 30 against the UMW's newly-organized American Coal Shipping Co., Inc. on grounds that the company signed a contract with the AFL-CIO Natl. Maritime Union without first polling unlicensed personnel to be represented by the union. The company's first ship, the *Ocean Miner* (formerly the *China Trader*), was picketed in Newark, N.J. Nov. 30, before the company even had taken possession of it, by the AFL-CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. & the AFL-CIO Masters, Mates & Pilots Assn. because the company was obtaining ship officers through a contract with the UMW's own "catchall" District 50. (American Coal Shipping had arranged to charter 30 surplus Govt.-owned ships for hauling coal to Europe and had announced plans to buy the 16-ship A. H. Bull Steamship Co.)

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Aircraft & guided missile industry joint committee was formed in Washington Dec. 4 by the AFL-CIO Intl. Assn. of Machinists & the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers to "develop programs of [interunion] cooperation & assistance" in the 1,000,000-employe industry. . . . **Natl. Child Labor Com.** said in its 52d annual report (issued in New York Dec. 1) that child labor in U.S. canneries, factories & mines virtually had been wiped out by legislation but that children, especially those in migratory farm families, continued to "labor in the fields at arduous toil unprotected" by state or federal law. . . . **AFL-CIO United Steelworkers** Pres. David J. McDonald Nov. 28 threatened disciplinary action against leaders of a rank-&-file protest against a $2 increase in monthly dues (formerly $3 a month) that had been voted by the USW convention Sept. 20. The convention simultaneously had increased McDonald's pay from $10,000 a year to $50,000 and had voted raises to other USW officers. [See p. 316G2] . . . **Eugene C. James** was "suspended indefinitely" as secy.-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Laundry Workers Intl. Union after action by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com. on charges that he was involved in the embezzlement of $900,000 from the union's welfare fund (announced Dec. 3).

ARMED FORCES

Airpower. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command, warned in a speech at Georgetown U. in Washington Dec. 3 that the USSR was "steadily narrowing" the U.S.' "presently favorable margin" in "long-range nuclear attack capability" & "continental air-defense." The U.S. could win a war with Russia under current conditions but would suffer "serious damage," LeMay said. He predicted that "we will be still more vulnerable to still greater damage . . . 5 years hence" unless "we continue to improve the combat capacity, readiness & security of airpower." SAC must be freed "as soon as possible from . . . dependence on refueling & on overseas bases," he said. He also urged "development of reliable intercontinental missiles." [See p. 201F-G2]

"It is an open question whether this country still has quantitative & qualitative air superiority over the USSR," Robert S. Bird & Tom Lambert reported in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* Dec. 2 on the basis of a survey of U.S. aircraft, jet engine & electronics manufacturers & "top Pentagon officials." Opening a 6-article series, the *Herald Tribune* team said that "the Soviets are producing more planes" than the U.S., "are fast approaching us in . . . quality" and, "unless this country drastically changes today's situation, our air chiefs say, the USSR soon may rule the skies." They quoted Air Force Secy. Donald Quarles as saying that manufacturers' criticism "is no proof the programs are faulty," that "if there was no [AF] 'interference,' the programs might be worse." Bird & Lambert concluded, however, that "Pentagon indecision in top places & a massive system of petty bureaucracy on lower levels are hamstringing this country's production of warplanes." (They reported Dec. 4 that "7 years' lead time was consumed" in putting the U.S. F-102 supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptor into production but that "the latest-known Russian all-weather fighter-interceptor, the Flashlight, is inferior in performance to the F-102.") [See pp. 228C3-229D1]

Quarles insisted on the ABC-TV program *Press Conference* Dec. 2 that the U.S. had "substantially greater striking power" than the USSR and that "qualitatively, I believe we have a clear lead." He conceded that "in many types of planes they have more than we, but in some very important types we are ahead." "We are prepared to defend ourselves in less than 12 hours' notice," Quarles said, and the "clear implication" of the 13,500-17,000-mile non-stop flights made by 8 B-52 bombers was that B-52s could fly non-stop, round-trip bombing missions to Russia. [See p. 397G3]

Jack Raymond reported in the *N.Y. Times* Nov. 29 that the AF had "discarded its goal of achieving 137 wings" by June 1957. AF planners indicated that fewer wings were needed because fire power & plane performance had been improved, the number of B-52s per squadron had been increased from 12 to 18, nuclear weapons made it possible for them to cause much more destruction and guided-missile wings would take over some bomber functions. [See p. 397E3]

Missile Ships. The world's first known guided missile-launching destroyer, the *U.S.S. Gyatt*, was commissioned at the Boston Naval Shipyard Dec. 3. Its principal weapon, the Terrier, can search out its target and fly to it at 1,500 mph. The prototype of a new type of missile-launching ship, the 17,000-ton converted Mariner-class cargo ship *U.S.S. Compass Island*, was commissioned at the N.Y. Naval Shipyard (Brooklyn) Dec. 3. Its mission was to provide navigational data for the Jupiter intermediate range (1,500-mile) ballistic missile being developed by the Army & Navy. 2 other missile vessels, the cruisers *Boston* & *Canberra*, had joined the Navy previously. (The Navy disclosed Oct. 16 that its Mediterranean & Far Eastern fleet planes had been equipped with the air-to-air Sidewinder, a 2,000-mph. missile capable of bringing down supersonic planes up to as high as 50,000 ft.) [See p. 397F2-B3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Clinton School Violence. The Anderson County (Tenn.) School Board demanded in a letter to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Dec. 3 that the Justice Dept. enforce a federal injunction against interference with the abolition of racial segregation at Clinton High School. Negro students had stayed away from school since Nov. 28

because they had been pelted with eggs & rocks & subjected to other abuse by pro-segregation white students. The letter warned that if the Justice Dept. "intends to continue lack of enforcement of the federal court injunction . . . it might become necessary to close" the school.

Clinton High School was shut temporarily Dec. 4 after 2 more incidents of violence: (1) The Rev. Paul W. Turner, 33, a Baptist minister, was attacked by 7 men & 2 women on a public street after he & 2 other white men had escorted 6 Negro children to the school through a crowd of shouting segregationists. (2) 3 or 4 teen-agers invaded the school in an alleged attempt to attack Negroes but fled after a teacher stopped them.

Brownell assured the Anderson County School Board in a telegram later Dec. 4 that his department would do all it could to enforce the injunction. He reported that the U.S. Attorney & FBI already had started to investigate and promised that the Govt. would prosecute "all persons who may have willfully violated the order of the court." But he insisted that "the primary responsibility for keeping law & order" and protecting Negroes at desegregated schools "rests upon state & local authorities rather than upon the Fed. Govt." He said Gov. Frank G. Clement "fully understood & recognized" this.

Clement said in Nashville the same day that Tennessee "& its local authorities should handle their own problems. . . . The Fed. Govt. should not unnecessarily intervene." Local officials had sent him "no official request" for aid, Clement declared.

(Candidates indorsed by the segregationist White Citizens Council were defeated overwhelmingly Dec. 4 in Clinton's elections for mayor & for 3 Board of Aldermen seats. Ex-County Judge T. Lawrence Seeber, who refused to answer a segregationist questionnaire, was elected mayor by a vote of 1,241-343. [See p. 390E1-F3]

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Supreme Court Dec. 3 upheld, by refusing to review, an appeals court order that Negroes must be admitted to Mansfield (Tex.) High School. [See pp. 293F-G3, 294E-F2] . . . **South Carolina** law requiring bus segregation was ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals (Judges Morris A. Soper, John J. Parker & Simon A. Sobeloff) in Baltimore Nov. 29. [See p. 390D3] . . . **Negroes** held 23.4% of the federal jobs in Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles & Mobile, Ala., the President's Com. on Govt. Employment Policy reported Dec. 4. The report noted that Negroes formed only 11% of the U.S. population. [See p. 86A1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Communism. Some 3,000 of the 24,000 Hawaii members of Harry Bridges' unaffiliated Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union left their dock & plantation jobs Nov. 30 in protest against the opening that day of Senate Internal Security Subcom. hearings on communism in Hawaii. All officers of the ILWU & United Public Workers Union subpenaed by the subcommittee invoked the 5th Amendment Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 & 3 in refusing to answer questions about communism. The subcommittee subpenaed the financial records of the 2 unions Dec. 3.

Hawaii Gov. Samuel W. King testified Nov. 30 that ILWU leaders Bridges & Jack W. Hall were the core of Hawaii's Communist problem. He expressed "hope" that the subcommittee's probe might lead to the ILWU being "listed as Communist-infiltrated under the Communist Control Act" of 1954 and that Hawaiian industry thereby would be freed "from the necessity of recognizing such organizations as legitimate labor unions, with which it is now required by law to negotiate."

Justice Ingram M. Stainback of the Territorial Supreme Court, a former governor of Hawaii, testified Dec. 1 that the ILWU was "Communist controlled" & active in Hawaiian politics. He said that in 1947 Lt. Gen. John E. Hull, then Army commander in the Pacific, told him of a Red plot to infiltrate the islands and gave him a list of more than 100 alleged card-carrying Communists, including some still influential in the ILWU. Stainback said he had appointed Jack Hall to the Honolulu Police Comm. in 1947 before learning of the union's alleged Red control and had fired Hall in 1949 for writing a "vicious" attack on a judge who had issued an injunction against picketing in a waterfront strike. [See pp. 390F3-391B1]

Ex-FBI undercoverman Stephen J. Schemanske, 43, testified at House Un-American Activities Com. hearings in Chicago Dec. 3 that he had known Saul Grossman of Detroit, executive secy. of the Michigan Com. for the Protection of the Forgn. Born, as a Communist. Grossman invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to say whether Schemanske was lying or to answer questions on communism.

Anzell A. Czarnowski, 60, who had been an FBI undercoverman under the name Steve Czerwin, testified Dec. 4 that Nathan E. Caldwell Jr., 27, of Chicago was a Communist & ex-secy. of the Mid-West Com. for the Protection of the Forgn. Born. Czarnowski said Ernest De Maio, pres. of Dist. 11 of the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers, also was a Communist. Caldwell & De Maio invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions. [See p. 391C-F1]

Bruno Maze, 39, a trustee of AFL-CIO United Auto Workers Local 771, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Detroit Nov. 27 on charges of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the NLRB. He was the 12th union official indicted on this charge.

Arley Pate & Aaron P. Wilson, ex-Korean War PWs who had chosen to stay in Red China but who changed their minds, arrived in Hong Kong Dec. 2 en route to the U.S. 4 others had returned previously. [See p. 398D-E2]

Politics. Adlai E. Stevenson, unsuccessful Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952 & 1956, announced Dec. 4 that "I will not run again for the Presidency" but would help the party as much as he could. He said he had accepted membership in a new 17-member Democratic Advisory Com., and he urged the party to provide "a strong, searching & constructive opposition." Stevenson planned to resume law practice in Chicago Jan. 1. [See p. 365F2]

V. L. Kudryavtsev, editorial board member of the Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* & an official Russian observer of the U.S. election, reported in *Izvestia* Dec. 1 that there was no difference between the Republican & Democratic parties, both of which were financed by "big monopolies." He said the election was held "to distract the voter from serious political problems" and "to create the impression that he, the voter, personally takes part in deciding the destinies of his country." (Kydryatsev wrote Nov. 28 that big U. S. companies encouraged widespread ownership of their stock to "tie these small stockholders" to the companies, "thus making them obedient.") [See p. 378D-E2]

The Gallup Poll reported Nov. 27 that "the largest number of voters who cast their ballots for Pres. Eisenhower cited as the main reason" their belief "that he could best handle the war situation & deal with Russia" whereas "the largest number" who voted for Stevenson "mentioned as the top reason the fact that they 'always voted Democratic.'" The Gallup Poll had reported Nov. 9 that the campaign "had almost no effect" in changing votes but that "the revolts in Europe & the outbreak of war in the Middle East caused many voters to shift to Pres. Eisenhower in the week before the election." [See p. 366A3]

Congress. *Congressional Quarterly* reported Dec. 1 that 10 of the 257 registered lobbies accounted for $786,872 of the $3,200,000 that lobbyists admitted spending for influencing legislation during Jan.-Sept. 1956. Biggest spenders: Assn. of Amer. Railroads $118,121, AFL-CIO $108,242, Amer. Farm Bureau Fed. $88,418, Southern States Industrial Council $77,062, Amer. Trucking Assn. $76,005, Natl. Farmers Union $68,142, Amer. Legion $64,703, Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks $64,554, U.S. Cuban Sugar Council $61,022, Natl. Com. for Insurance Taxation $60,600. [See p. 120B2]

Charles R. Sligh Jr., chairman of the NAM Exec. Com., urged at a House Ways & Means subcommittee hearing Nov. 28 an excise tax on all major consumer goods except food & drugs. The proposal was opposed by Vice Pres. George J. Burger of the Natl. Fed. of Independent Business.

China Papers. The State Dept. Dec. 1 released the first of a series of its hitherto secret 1942 "China papers." Among the disclosures: (a) Chiang Kai-shek had threatened to make a

separate peace with Japan. Clarence Edw. Gauss, then U.S. Amb. to China, said this was a "bluff" which the U.S. should "call." Chiang's complaint was that delivery of U.S. war supplies was slow and that "China is treated not as an equal . . . but as a ward." (b) Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce visited Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking and then told Asst. State Secy. Adolf A. Berle Jr. that "the Chinese might very well not fight their armies but just sit. . . ." (c) Brig. Gen. John A. Magruder, chief of the U.S. military mission to China, said Chiang had held China together but should "be reminded that China, which has more than any other nation to lose if Japan wins the war, is putting out the least war effort of all the allies." (d) Ex-career diplomat John Paton Davies Jr. reported that Chou En-lai, then Chinese representative at Chiang's hq., had urged the U.S. to keep close track of aid to Chiang lest it "be hoarded for use after the war in maintaining the position of the ruling faction." (e) An Oct. 3, 1942 State Dept. memo denied Earl Browder's charge that the State Dept. encouraged Chiang to keep his best troops from fighting or that the U.S. opposed unity in China. It repeated previous expressions of "skepticism regarding alarmist accounts of the serious menace of 'communism' in China." [See Vol. XV, pp. 114B1-A2, 117G2-C3]

LEADING NOVEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Friendly Persuasion. Jessamyn West's story of Indiana Quakers who must defend themselves against Civil War raiders, worldly temptations such as music & racing. Produced & directed by Wm. Wyler. Presented by Allied Artists. With Gary Cooper, Dorothy McGuire, Anthony Perkins, Marjorie Main, Richard Eyer. Nov. 1.

Julie. Doris Day as 2d wife of insane man who's killed his first. Screenplay written & directed by Andrew L. Stone. Produced by Martin Melcher for MGM. With Louis Jourdan, Barry Sullivan, Frank Lovejoy. Nov. 21.

Love Me Tender. Elvis Presley, country-style rock-&-roll singer currently a sensation among teenagers & the object of controversy because of his physical gyrations while performing [see p. 320E3], as Texas farm boy who marries brother's sweetheart when brother is reported Civil War casualty. Screenplay by Robert Buckner. Directed by Robert D. Webb. Produced by David Weisbart for 20th Century. With Richard Egan, Debra Paget, Mildred Dunnock, Bruce Bennett. Nov. 15.

The Magnificent Seven. Japanese-language film about 7 Samurai warriors hired by 16th-century village for protection against bandits. Screenplay by Akira Kurosawa, Shinodou Hashimoto and Hideo Oguni. Directed by Kurosawa. Produced by Sojiro Motoko for Toho Studios. Presented by Columbia. Nov. 19.

The Mountain. 2 mountain climbers, each with different motives, try to reach plane wrecked in Alps. Screenplay by Ranald MacDougall based on Henri Troyat's novel. Produced & directed by Edward Dmytryk in Vistavision & Technicolor for Paramount. With Spencer Tracy, Robert Wagner, Claire Trevor, William Demarest, E. G. Marshall. Nov. 14.

The Rack. Paul Newman as young officer facing court-martial because he broke under torture of his Korean captors. Screenplay by Stewart Stern based on Rod Serling's TV play. Directed by Arnold Laven. Produced by Arthur M. Loew for MGM. With Wendell Corey, Walter Pidgeon, Edmund O'Brien, Anne Francis. Nov. 5.

Secrets of Life. Walt Disney's feature-length nature film dealing with ways of flora & fauna. Written & directed by James Algar. Produced by Ben Sharpsteen in Technicolor. Released by Buena Vista. Nov. 20.

The Teahouse of the August Moon. John Patrick's screenplay based on Vern J. Sneider's novel about U.S.-occupied Okinawan village that needed teahouse. Directed by Daniel Mann. Produced by Jack Cummings in Metrocolor for MGM. With Marlon Brando, Glenn Ford, Eddie Albert, Machiko Kyo. Nov. 29.

The Ten Commandments. Cecil B. deMille's Technicolor version of how Moses led Israelites out of Egyptian bondage. Screenplay by Aeneas MacKenzie, Jesse L. Lasky Jr., Jack Gariss & Frederic M. Frank. Produced by deMille for Paramount. With Charlton Heston, Anne Baxter, Yul Brynner, Yvonne De Carlo, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Edward G. Robinson. Nov. 8.

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Natl. Education Assn. reported Dec. 2 that an estimated 840,000 U.S. children were deprived of full-time instruction this school year due to shortage of teachers & classrooms. The report indicated that 122,000 more teachers than now were available annually would be needed to eliminate over-large & part-time classes and employment of 80,200 teachers on "emergency or sub-standard" certificates. [See p. 381C3] . . . **Dr. Howard L. Bevis,** chrmn. of the Natl. Com. for the Dvlpt. of Scientists & Engrs., indicated in a report Dec. 1 that U.S. high schools offered an adequate program of science & mathematics courses to students although not all courses were taught well. His report indicated: 25% of 12th graders studied physics & 13% trigonometry & solid geometry; 30% of 11th graders studied chemistry & intermediate algebra; enrollment in high school chemistry courses had increased 20 times since 1900. [See p. 263B2] . . . **President's Com. on Education Beyond the High School** said in an interim report Nov. 19 that steps should be taken to provide more college instructors to allow for a doubling or tripling of U.S. college enrollment (now 3 million) by 1970. [See p. 381D2] . . . **Parochial schools'** exemption from property taxation under a California law was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court Dec. 3. [See p. 115C3] . . . **Negroes** show no inherent inferiority to whites in intelligence tests given in the U.S., Dr. Robert D. North of the Educational Records Bureau said Nov. 26 in Washington in reporting on a study financed by the Fund for the Republic. . . . **Jefferson School of Social Science's** closing in mid-Dec. at the end of its present term was announced Nov. 27 in New York by its trustees. The school (listed as a subversive Communist front organization by the U.S. Atty. Gen.) was said to have 400 students as against 14,000 in 1946-47. [See Vol. XV, p. 233E3]

Methodist Church reported in Chicago Dec. 3 that its membership in the U.S. & possessions totaled 9,448,820, for an increase of 135,542 the past year. [See p. 303B3] . . . **Roman Catholic** bishops of the U.S., in their annual statement issued in Washington Nov. 17, urged support of the UN as "the only present promise we have for sustained peace in our time." The report praised Pres. Eisenhower's "vigorous leadership in seeking to settle international disputes without use of force." It called for "unremitting efforts to help the people of Hungary." [See p. 7A3] . . . **Episcopal House of Bishops,** in a letter to U.S. & missionary parishes issued in Pocono Manor, Pa. Nov. 23, expressed "misgivings & perplexity" over the Mid-East crisis and urged support of UN as the world's "only answer to the anarchy of unilateral action." The letter called upon Episcopalians to help "alleviate the enormous suffering of the brave Hungarian people."

John M. Olin, 64, bd. chrmn. of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., gave Cornell U. $3 million Dec. 3 toward a new $5 million graduate & research library. . . . **Asia Society's** formation to advance U.S.-Asian understanding was formed in New York Dec. 3 with John D. Rockefeller 3d as president, Paul C. Sherbert as exec. dir. . . . **Fund for the Republic's** board, meeting in New York Nov. 20, elected public opinion analyst Elmo Roper to succeed Paul G. Hoffman as chairman. Publisher Alicia Patterson, historian Bruce Catton & *Arkansas Gazette* ed. Harry S. Ashmore were named directors to replace Chester Bowles, attorney John Lord O'Brien & James D. Zellerbach. [See pp. 238E2, 236F1]

OBITUARIES

Rev. Thomas Borgerding, 95, believed oldest active U.S. Roman Catholic priest (ordained in 1884), missionary among Chippewa Indians; death reported Nov. 30 in St. Cloud, Minn.

Emil Georg Buehrle, 66, head of Oerlikon Machine Tool & Armaments Works (Swiss producers of pre-World War II German Army weapons, wartime U.S. & British anti-aircraft weapons, developer of rocket missiles); Nov. 28 in Zurich of heart attack.

Albert Carroll, 61, stage actor noted for satirical impersonations (*Grand St. Follies, The Dybbuk, Garrick Gaieties, Up in Central Park);* Dec. 2 in Chicago.

Edward W. Decker, 87, organizer & ex-pres. Northwest Bancorporation, pres. Northwestern Natl. Bank 1912-34, Natl. Credit Corp. member 1931; death Nov. 3 in Minneapolis reported Nov. 29.

Alexander M. Drummond, 72, Cornell U. prof. emeritus of Speech & Drama, little theater crusader; Nov. 29 in Ithaca, N.Y.

Adele Garrison (Mrs. Nana Springer White), 83, author of King Features' daily newspaper serial story *Revelations of a Wife* since Aug. 1915 (13 million words written to time of death); Dec. 2 in Sag Harbor, N.Y.

Louis J. Horowitz, 81, Russian-born contractor, pres. 1910-34 Thompson-Starrett Co. (builders of NYC's Municipal Bldg., Woolworth Bldg. & Gimbel Bros. Dept. Store, Washington's Union Station), founder Louis J. & Mary E. Horowitz Fndtn. for education & charitable works; Dec. 2 in Palm Beach, Fla. (Executors of the Horowitz estate disclosed Dec. 2 a $9 million bequest to NYU-Bellevue Med. Center's Inst. of Physical Med. & Rehabilitation for research, education & treatment for needy patients.)

Maj. Gen. Alfred A. Kessler, Jr., 58, ex-cmndr. U.S. 4th Air Force, head of World War II mission to set up U.S. air bases in Russia; Nov. 30 in San Francisco of heart attack.

Dr. Seymour DeWitt Ludlum, 80,

psychiatrist, founder of Gladwyne Research Lab. for mental illness; Dec. 2 in Gladwyne, Pa.

Lt. Gen. Lewis Andrew Pick, 66, ex-U.S. Army Chief of Engineers (1949-53) who directed construction of India-to-China Ledo Road (1943) & Thule Air Base in Greenland, co-authored Pick-Sloan plan for reservoirs & dams to control Missouri River; Dec. 2 in Washington. [See Vol. XIII, p. 174B]

Rev. Clinton S. Quin, 73, ex-Episcopal Bishop of Texas; Nov. 29 in Houston of cancer.

Samuel Radbill, 62, Renuzit Home Products Corp. pres., founder Philadelphia Psychiatric Hosp.; Nov. 28 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Jean Schwartz, 78, Hungarian-born song co-composer with Wm. Jerome (*Chinatown, Honeymoon Express, Rock-a-bye Your Baby with a Dixie Melody*); Nov. 30 in Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Harry James Souder, 68, pblshr. of *The Poultryman* (poultry farming weekly); Dec. 2 in Vineland, N.J.

Adm. Leslie Clark Stevens, 61, U.S. naval attaché in Moscow 1947-49, aide to Joint Chiefs of Staff 1949-51, chrmn. of Amer. Com. for the Liberation from Bolshevism 1952-54, author (*Russian Assignment*); Nov. 30, Sanford, Fla. [See Vol. XIII, p. 359F1]

Benjamin Platt Thomas, 54, historian, Lincoln authority, author (*Lincoln's New Salem, Portrait for Posterity,* biog. *Abraham Lincoln*), exec. secy. A. Lincoln Assn. 1932-36; Nov. 29 in Springfield, Ill. after shooting himself in despondency over throat cancer.

Rear Adm. Augustus J. Wellings, 59, ex-cmndr. Amphibious Training Command of Atlantic Fleet, ex-logistics adviser to Joint Chiefs of Staff; Nov. 29 in Bethesda, Md.

SPORTS

Winners

Heavyweight Title. Floyd Patterson, 21, 182¼ lb., of New York knocked out lightheavyweight champion Archie Moore (age variously reported as from 39 to 43), 187¾ lb., of San Diego, Calif. after 2 min. 27 sec. of the 5th round in Chicago Stadium Nov. 30 to win the world heavyweight championship left vacant by Rocky Marciano's retirement. Patterson's victory was his 31st in 32 pro fights. He was the youngest man ever to win the championship. [See pp. 256D1, 196C1, 148D1]

Auto racing: Stirling Moss of Britain, driving a Maserati, won the 250-mi. Australian Grand Prix in Melbourne Dec. 2. [See p. 372B1] . . . **Golf:** Gardiner Dickinson Jr. of Panama City, Fla. won the West Palm Beach (Fla.) open Dec. 2, for $2,000. [See p. 351B3] . . . **Tennis:** Ken Rosewall of Australia & Althea Gibson of New York won men's & women's singles, respectively, in the South Australian tourney in Adelaide Dec. 1. [See pp. 320C2, 304F1]

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Kerby Farrell, 43, ex-Indianapolis (Amer. Assn.) mgr., was named mgr. of the Cleveland Indians Nov. 28. He appointed Ed Stanky as a Cleveland coach Dec. 3. [See pp. 344C1, 328B1] . . . **Baseball player trade** Dec. 3: infielder Jim Finigan, first-baseman Ed Robinson & pitchers Bill Harrington & Ed Blake from Kansas City to Detroit for pitchers Ned Garver, Virgil Trucks & Gene Host and first baseman Wayne Belardi. [See p. 392F2] . . . **Fred (Dixie) Walker** was named Toronto (Intl. League) mgr. Dec. 3. [See Vol. XIV, p. 428D1] . . . **Frank Robinson & Luis Aparicio,** respectively Cincinnati (NL) left fielder & Chicago White Sox (AL) shortstop, were named rookies of the year Dec. 1 in a poll of the Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer. . . . **Walter Alston,** Brooklyn mgr., was reappointed Dec. 3 for 1957 for an estimated $36,000. [See pp. 343D3, 40A3] . . . **Minor league statistics** cited Nov. 30 by George M. Trautman, Natl. Assn. of Pro. (minor) Baseball Leagues pres., in testimony before a House Tax Subcom. in Washington: 213 teams played in 28 minor leagues this year as against 448 teams in 59 leagues in 1949; attendance totaled 17,031,069 this year as against 41,872,762 in 1949; 100 of 123 teams covered by a post-season questionnaire showed losses totaling $2,022,391, the others showed profits totaling $452,984. Trautman appealed for removal of the federal admissions tax on baseball tickets. [See Vol. XV, p. 404F2]

Bernie Crimmins resigned Nov. 28 as Indiana U. football coach. [See Vol. XII, p. 20D] . . . **Tommy McDonald,** 24, Oklahoma halfback, was named winner of the Maxwell Meml. Club's trophy as the year's best college football player Nov. 30 in Philadelphia. [See Vol. XV, p. 404A2] . . . **Syracuse,** winner of 8 of 9 games (defeated by Pitt), was named recipient of the Lambert Trophy as best Eastern college football team in New York Dec. 3. . . . **Don Faurot** retired as football coach but remained athletic dir. of Missouri U. Dec. 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 16D3]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Dec. 2)

N. Y. 28, Washn. 14; Detroit 42, Chicago Bears 10; Cleve. 17, Phila. 14; Green Bay 24, Chicago Cards 21; Pittsburgh 30, Los Ang. 13; San Fran. 20, Baltimore 17.

College (Dec. 1)

Army 7, Navy 7	Houston 39, Detroit 7
Auburn 34, Alabama 7	LSU 7, Tulane 6
Baylor 46, Rice 13	Miami 20, Florida 7
Clemson 28, Furman 7	Miss. 13, Miss. St. 7
Colo. A&M 28, N.M. 27	Missouri 15, Kansas 13
Ga. Tech 35, Georgia 0	Okla. 53, Okla. A&M 0
H.-Sim. 41, Tex. Tech 14	Tenn. 27, Vandblt. 7
H. Cross 7, Bos. C. 0	Tex. A&M 34, Tex. 21*
	TCU 21, SMU 6
*Nov. 29	USC 28, Notre Dame 20

College conference champions: Eastern (Ivy)—Yale; Southern—W. Va., VPI (tie); Atlantic Coast—Clemson; Southeastern—Tennessee; Western (Big 10)—Iowa; Big 7—Oklahoma; Mo. Valley—Houston; Southwest—Texas A&M; Border—West Texas State; Skyline—Wyoming; Rocky Mountain—Montana State; Pacific Coast—Oregon State.

Undefeated, untied college teams: 10 games—Oklahoma (winner of 40 consecutive games since 1953, a collegiate record), Tennessee, Wyoming, Sam Houston State (including 27-13 victory over Middle Tennessee in Refrigerator Bowl, Evansville, Ind., Dec. 1); 9 games—Lenoir Rhyne, Tennessee State A&I, Montana St., Hillsdale, Central Michigan, Kearney, New Haven Teachers, Redlands; 8 games—St. Thomas (Minn.), Westminster (Pa.), Florida A&M; 7 games—Alfred; 6 games—Milton (Wis.).

10 best teams in U.S. college football as selected by AP poll of sportswriters & broadcasters and UP board of coaches Dec. 4 (same choices unless specified): 1—Oklahoma; 2—Tennessee; 3—Iowa; 4—Georgia Tech; 5—Texas A&M; 6—Miami; 7—Michigan; 8—Syracuse; 9—Michigan State (AP), Minnesota (UP); 10—Oregon State (AP), Michigan State (UP). [See Vol. XV, p. 396F1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. Deaths of 20 children due to inefficient handling of streptomycin at the Children's Hospital in Skoplje, Macedonia was reported by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug Dec. 3. . . . 17 villagers were drowned Nov. 30 when a boat overturned in Vilnianota River rapids near Suito-Chapo, Peru . . . 16 school children were drowned Dec. 3 when a launch overturned in strong winds in Inhambane Bay, 300 mi. north of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique. . . . 10 persons were killed & 246 injured Dec. 3 in a fire & explosion on the 1,740-ft. Luckenbach Steamship Line pier in Brooklyn, where inflammable cargo was stored. The explosion, which occurred shortly after fire broke out, was said to have equalled the force of 2 4,000-lb. bombs. It wrecked the pier, shattered windows 2 mi. away & caused an estimated $15 million damage.

Crime. William Richard Rose, 50, pres. of the Home Natl. Bank in Ellenville, N.Y., was arrested by the FBI Nov. 30 and charged with manipulating $564,055 in bank funds & falsifying records. FDIC investigators placed the bank in receivership Dec. 4 after finding an estimated $1,300,000 missing. Townspeople held a rally Dec. 3 to express faith in Rose, who said he had juggled accounts to aid business firms & had realized no personal gain. . . . Justice of the Peace Matthew J. Siano of Eastchester, N.Y. confessed Nov. 28 in White Plains, N.Y. that he had swindled 30 persons of $183,725 for fraudulent mortgages in order to bet on horses. . . . Death sentence of Kenneth R. Chapin, 20, for the 1954 slaying of baby sitter Lynn Ann Smith & her charge, Steven Goldberg, was commuted to life imprisonment by the Mass. Exec. Council in Boston Nov. 29. The council took into account testimony by psychiatrist Dr. Fredric Wertham of N.Y. that Chapin was schizophrenic & could not tell right from wrong. [See p. 148B3] . . . Gilbert Paipa, 16, an Inaja Indian, was arrested Nov. 28 in Pine Hills, Calif. after he confessed that he had set a fire Nov. 24 which burned 44,000 acres of forest land & caused 11 deaths. [See p. 400E3]

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Married: Joan Brownell, daughter of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., to Dickinson law graduate Thomas James Beagan Jr.; Dec. 1 in Washn.

Birthdays: Sir Winston Churchill was 82 Nov. 30. [See p. 373F2] . . . Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov was 60 Dec. 2. He was awarded the Order of Lenin. [See p. 377G1] . . . Spanish Gen. Francisco Franco was 64 Dec. 4. [See p. 145C2]